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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent—Major R. M. Cochran, is appointed as Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY, 1836.	(Sun)	(Mon)	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday, 4	5 7	8	For July, 1836.
Saturday, 5	6 7	1	
Sunday, 6	7 8	2	Last 25 14 24 a.m.
Monday, 7	8 9	3	New 13 3 24 a.m.
Tuesday, 8	9 10	4	First 21 9 8 a.m.
Wednesday, 9	10 11	5	Full 28 12 25 m.m.
Thursday, 10	11 12	6	

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

SHALL WE SUPPORT VAN BUREN?
Will the South support a man, for the highest office in the gift of the people, who, in 1820, endeavored to compel Missouri to prohibit Slavery within her limits, as a condition of her admission into the Union—for the purpose mainly of increasing the power of the non-slaveholding States?

Who, in 1821, voted in the New York Convention, for placing free negroes on an equality with the white man; by conferring on them the right of suffrage?

Who, in 1822, voted in favor of restricting the introduction of Slaves into Florida?

Who, in 1812, supported the Declaration of War, and afterwards, in the midst of the calamities, which, in its early stages, threw a gloom over the country, and disheartened its truest patriots, deserted to the Hartford Conventionists, and brought out Dewitt Clinton as a candidate for the Presidency, against James Madison?

Who, pretending to Southern Senators that he was opposed to protecting duties, voted in 1828, for the "bill of abominations?"

Who, pretending to be against recognizing the jurisdiction of the general government over the subject of Internal Improvement, voted for the erection of gates on the Cumberland Road, therefore affirming that power in its most objectionable shape?

Who, pretending to be in favor of a hard-money currency, has sustained the most extreme and closely compacted league of Banks that ever existed in any country?

Who, pretending to regard the United States Bank as a "monster" of iniquity, petitioned that one or more of its branches might be located in New York?

Who denounced Gen. Jackson in 1824, when he was out of power, and when there was little expectation that he would ever be in, with a bitterness only surpassed by the servility which he displayed towards him in 1833, when he had become the "fountain of honor?"

Who, by terms, eulogized and denounced, flattered, and betrayed Dewitt Clinton?

And who, true to nothing but his own interest, would desert to-morrow the very principles which he would avow to-day, and the very friends who had stood by him in their defence and support, if it were expedient and politic so to do?

"Let no such man be trusted."

JUDGE WHITE AND MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Look on this picture! Then on that. Judge White in his speech thus refutes the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District:

"In doing this, I shall not address myself to Senators coming from either the East or the West, the North, or the South in particular, but to the Senate, the whole Senate; because, if it is desired, as I believe it is, that we should remain together as one people, secure, prosperous, happy and contented, the whole country, every section of it, has a deep interest in this matter, this agitation and excitement must cease."

"What then ought we to do, as most likely to put an end to those angry feelings which now prevail?"

"In my opinion, we should refuse to receive these petitions. It is a mere question of expediency—what disposition we shall make of them. All who have yet spoken admit that Congress has no power whatever over slavery in the respective States. It is settled. Whether slavery is right or wrong, we have now no power to consider or discuss. Suppose, then, a petition were presented, to abolish slavery in the States, would we receive it? Assuredly we ought not, because it would be asking us to act upon a subject over which we have no power."

"But these are petitions asking Congress to abolish slavery in this District. Have we the power? I think not. I consider the argument of the Honorable Senator from Virginia, Mr. Leigh, upon that point, conclusive. It has not been answered, and I do not believe it can be. Slaves are property in this District—Congress cannot take private property even for public use, making just compensation to the owner. No fund is provided by the Constitution to pay for slaves which may be taken, and the Constitution never gives Congress the power to act upon any subject,

without, at the same time, furnishing the means for its accomplishment. To liberate slaves is not taking them for public use. It is declaring that neither individuals, nor the public shall use them. I will not weaken the honorable member's argument by going over it."

"Against the right of property in slaves in the States is sacred and beyond the power of Congress to interfere, with it in any respect; yet if it be conceded that we have the power to liberate them in the District, we take an effectually ruin the owners as if we had the power to liberate slaves in the States. By abolishing slavery here, we not only make a place of refuge for robbers, but we produce a spirit of discontent and rebellion in the mind of Slaves in the neighboring States, which will soon spread over all, and which cannot fail to compel owners to destroy their own slaves to preserve their own lives, and those of their wives and children. I beseech gentlemen to look at this matter as it is. Take for illustration the case of a small planter in Mississippi, living on his land, with thirty slaves to cultivate it. Suddenly it is discovered that one half of them is concerned in a plot to destroy the lives of their master, his family, and neighbors, with a view to their freedom, and immediately without law, they are tacked up and hanged. The man is thus deprived of his property without any chance for an indemnity, besides the disquiet and anxiety of mind occasioned by a loss of confidence in his remaining slaves. It cannot have been intended that Congress, by acting on this subject, should have a power thus to occasion a destruction of slave property."

"To me it seems that we ought to treat these petitions precisely as we would do, if they prayed us to abolish slavery in one of the States. We have no more power to abolish it here than we have there."

"I think in either case we ought to receive them. I hold that if the petitioners ask us to do that which we have no power to do, or to do that which will be productive of a great and lasting mischief, we not only have the right, but that it is our duty to refuse to receive them."

Martin Van Buren in his late letter, claims the right for Congress as follows:

Mr. Van Buren's opinion. Judge White's Opinion.

"I have considered the Congress site here question you have proposed as the Legislature of the District of Columbia, and also desire to arrive at the conclusion as the only Legislature of the District of Columbia, that the subject for the local Congress of the District of Columbia, can be safely placed on the same ground as we make a general one which it stands in relation to the States, viz: the power of Congress to interfere with the operations of slavery in Congress to interfere with the operations of slavery in that matter. I owe it, I believe, to the proper, however, to candor, to say within the ten miles to you, that I have not been able to satisfy myself that in form, as well as in substance, a local Legislature, when acting on this question, which gentleman says is to effect slavery in all cases whatever, is not the Federal District, and does not confer on that body the same authority over the subject that would otherwise have been possessed by the States of Maryland and Virginia; or that Congress might not, in virtue thereof, take such steps upon the subject in this District, as those States might themselves take in their own limits, and consistently with their rights of sovereignty."

"Thus viewing the matter, I would not, from the lights now before me, feel myself free in pronouncing that Congress does not possess the power of interfering with or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia."

Choose between them!

The true Issue.—The political canyons which is now going on, will determine questions vitally important to our destinies as Freemen. It will settle the questions,

Whether a President of the United States has the power to designate his successor? Whether a band of Office holders, eating the bread of dependence, in subjection to the will of their leaders, can control the free expression of the people's will by Caususes and Conventions?

Whether the power and patronage of the Executive Government operating with the money of the people, can be employed to rule the people, first by corrupting them, and then by reducing them to a state of dependence?—*Raleigh Register.*

"A Bad Box."—The Alexandria Gazette states on good authority, that when Mr. Tallmadge cut loose from "the party," and voted and spoke for the deposit bill, Mr. Van Buren remarked to one of his friends, "we are in a bad box here." Mr. V. B., doubtless, considers every "box" a bad one for the keeping of the public money, except that to which he carries the key.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

The Bank of the United States has declared a dividend of 4 per cent for the last six months.

SYNOPSIS

Congressional Proceedings.

Thursday, June 30, 1836.

SENATE.—The Vice President announced that he should not resume the Chair, during the present session, after this day.

A message was received from the President, communicating a Treaty of peace, &c. with the Republic of Venezuela, signed in January last.

Expunging Resolution.—Mr. Benton, in reference to the issue which prevailed him from sailing upon the expunging resolution yesterday, said he left it to the Senate to act in reference to it as they might think proper.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Preston, Clay, and Benton, the subject was dropped.

(The remarks of Mr. Clay were as follows:—Mr. Clay said that he would take the opportunity of saying that it had been his fixed purpose, considering the relation in which he stood to the resolution of March, 1834, and to the Senate, as having offered it, to address the Senate on the subject of it. He was particularly desirous to have vindicated the resolution in the assertion which it contained of the exercise of Executive power in derogation from the Constitution and laws of the United States. After the fullest reflection, his judgment remained unchanged, that it was an exercise of illegal and unconstitutional power, and dangerous to the liberties of the People of this country. And, if he could have seen a suitable occasion, after hearing all that could be urged against the resolution, he should have endeavored to maintain, by argument, that proposition. But it has been so treated, from time to time, taken up and laid upon the table, (the last time to afford an opportunity to the present Chief Magistrate of an Eastern State to deliver his sentiments upon it, when he (Mr. C.) was detained from the Senate by the illness of a member of his family,) that he has not seen a fit moment when he could, according to his sense of propriety, address the Senate. It is now, as every Senator must feel, entirely too late in the session, when important public business was pressing upon both Houses, to protect the discussion upon this resolution. Mr. Clay was anxious to have brought forward, from the present democratic fountain in this country, a precedent, on all substantial points directly applicable, against the process of mutilating and expunging the journals of the Senate. But, solicited as he was to discuss the particular topic, and to speak before the Senate the precedent to which he referred, he could not think of trespassing on the time of the Senate during the precious moments that remain. With respect to the final disposition to be made of the resolution, he was content to acquiesce in any decision the Senate might think proper to make. If it be its pleasure to take up the resolution and pass definitely upon it, without further debate, he would be satisfied.)

The bill from the House to change the time for the annual meeting of Congress was taken up, and indefinitely postponed—yeas 24.

Death of James Madison.—A message was received from the President, communicating the death of James Madison, ex-President of the United States, on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

Mr. Rives addressed the Senate as follows:—Mr. President—I feel that it would be an act of sacrilegious forgetfulness were I to neglect the intimate paths of the melancholy intelligence just announced to us by the President of the United States, by any thing in the way of eulogy on the character of the great man whose decease he has communicated to us. The eulogy of Mr. Madison is written in every page of the history of his country; to whose service his whole life was devoted, and with every great event in whose annals his name stands conspicuously and enduringly identified. Filled, however, as his life was, from its dawn to its close, with labors of patriotism and superior wisdom, there is one great work of his which must ever recur prominently to the grateful memory of his country. He was, in an especial manner, the founder and author of that glorious Constitution which is the bond of our Union and the charter of our liberties; and it was graciously vouchsafed to him, in the order of Providence, to witness, for a longer period than any of his illustrious colleagues, the rich blessings which have resulted from its establishment. He was the last surviving signer of that sacred instrument. Amid the general grief which pervades the nation, may we not indulge in consolation at least, in the hope that his death, whilst adding the last seal to his own fame and glory, will, in some sort, pantheize the work of his hands, and surround, with a new veneration, that precious relic of the wisdom of our departed patriots and sages.

But, sir, I will not speak of the public life of Mr. Madison; it is known to all; it is appreciated by us all. It was my privilege to see and to know him in the scenes of that classic retirement in which he passed the evening of his days. It was there that the mild lustre of his private virtues, which formed the crowning grace of his character, and is the indispensable complement of a true public glory, was seen and felt. But who can paint them there? Who can adequately describe that fascinating suavity of temper and manners, that spirit and grace of conversation so happily blended with the oracles of philosophy and experience, that amiable and cultivated benevolence, ever watchful of the feelings and comfort of others, even in the minutest trifles, which together formed around the hearth of Montpelier, a group of social virtues and attractions which, however incomplete the powers of language to portray, none who have felt their influence, can ever forget. In speaking of these things, Mr. President,

"We have procured from the printed Journals of the House of Representatives of Maryland the following extract, containing the precedent to which Mr. Clay is understood to have alluded.—*Editors Nat. Intelligencer.*

"SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1816.
The Speaker informed the House that a constitutional question being involved in a decision by him yesterday, on a motion to expunge certain proceedings from the Journal, he was desirous of having the opinion of the House on that decision, viz: that a majority can expunge from the Journal any proceedings in which the yeas and nays have not been called.

"Whereupon Mr. Holgate and Mr. Smith appealed from said decision.
And on the question 'Is the Speaker right in the decision?'
There were 3 yeas and 78 nays (including the two present Senators from Pennsylvania) against the Speaker's decision.

"On the same day,
A motion was made by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Kelly, and read as follows, viz:
Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, no part of the Journals of the House can be expunged even by unanimous consent."

I am but too forcibly reminded of my own personal acquaintance with the noble and patriotic statesman, and of the great national bereavement, my mind recurs too fondly to the charm his death has left in the intimate circle of his friends, something I trust, will be pardoned to the feelings of the heart.

It is my melancholy satisfaction to have received, in all probability, the last letter ever signed by his hand. It bears date only six days before his death, and furnishes, in its contents, a striking illustration of that amiable benevolence, and scrupulous regard to the feelings of others, which formed so prominent a trait in his character. In that letter, which is now before me, he spoke of his feeble health, and his trembling and unsteady signature, so much in contrast with the usual firmness and regularity of his writing, bore a graphic and melancholy intimation of his approaching end. Still I trusted that his light might hold out to the 4th of July, that he might be restored on that glorious anniversary to an immortal companionship with those great men and patriots with whom he had been intimately connected in life, and whose coincident deaths, on the birthday of the nation's freedom, had imparted to that day, if possible, an additional and mysterious illustration. But it has been ordered otherwise. His career has been closed at an epoch, which forty-nine years ago, witnessed his most efficient labors in the illustrious assembly which laid the foundations of our present system of government, and will thus, by the remembrance of his death, as well as by the services of his life, more closely associate him with that great work, which is at once the source and the guaranty of his country's happiness and glory.

What honors, Mr. President, are there, by which we can do justice to a character which history will hold up to future ages as a model of public and private virtue, not surpassed by the brightest examples in ancient or modern times? Sir, there are none. Still it is proper that, as representatives of the American People, we should show, by some suitable manifestations, how sincerely and deeply we participate in the universal feeling of grief on this mournful occasion, and I move you, therefore, the following resolution: (See the proceedings of the House.)

The bill supplementary to the act to regulate the deposits was passed—yeas 24, nays 6. [This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer money from the Deposits Bank in any State or Territory to any other Deposits Bank, when it is necessary to prevent the accumulation of too much of the public money in any one bank.]

Mr. Rives, from the joint select committee, appointed on the message from the President, communicating the death of Mr. Madison, reported resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

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I hasten this communication, in order that Congress may adopt such measures as may be proper to testify their sense of the respect which is due to the memory of one whose life has contributed so essentially to the happiness and glory of his country, and to the good of mankind.

ANDREW JACKSON.
The message having been read, Mr. Patton, of Virginia, said that the particular relation in which he stood, as his immediate representative and personal friend, towards the great public benefactor whose decease, "full of years and full of honors," had just been announced by the message of the President of the United States, had induced the Virginia delegation to devolve upon him the mournful duty of proposing for the adoption of the House, the resolution he was about to offer, for the purpose of determining upon the course to be pursued for giving expression to the national sensibility to the great bereavement we had suffered.

"I do not, however, Mr. Speaker, feel it to be a suitable occasion in which to employ or indulge in any studied praise of panegyric upon the public or private virtues of the venerable man whose loss we deplore.

It is true, sir, that early imbued with the sincerest veneration for the character of Mr. Madison, with the profoundest admiration of his talents and the warmest gratitude for his eminent and varied public services, there is no language that I could employ which would exaggerate the deep emotion with which I have been impressed by the melancholy intelligence of his death. And I am sure that it would be equally impossible for me to speak of him in any terms that would depict an individual pre-eminent in all the virtues of a social private life, or one that combined the merits of patriot, statesman, and sage, that would not find a ready and full response in the minds and hearts of all who hear me. But it is not a feeble effort of this kind, such as I could make, nor even by the highest effort of human eloquence, the lofty inspiration of poetry, the storied urn or animated bust, that can rear an appropriate monument to the memory of Mr. Madison, or erect a suitable monument to his fame.

His appropriate and enduring eulogium is to be found inscribed on those pages of his country's history, which are identified with her honor and glory. It is engraved upon every pillar of that splendid fabric of constitutional liberty under which we live. It is identified with the existence of that glorious union of confederated States which he contributed so essentially to form, and the maintenance and preservation of which, with all its numerous blessings, were the constant objects of his care, during his long, laborious, and useful public life, and of his most earnest and anxious solicitude in the shades of retirement.

And, Mr. Speaker, another and not less decisive and more effecting evidence of his merit and title to public gratitude, will be found in the deep grief with which his loss will be deplored by every man in this nation as a great national calamity. I offer the resolution which I now send to the chair.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the event of the decease of Mr. Madison, just announced by the President of the United States to this House.

The resolution having been read—
Mr. Adams rose, and addressed the Speaker. By the general sense of the House, (said he,) it is with perfect propriety that the delegation from the Commonwealth of Virginia have taken the

seat in the chamber of Congress, to participate in the national mourning for the death of the noble and patriotic statesman, and of the great national bereavement, my mind recurs too fondly to the charm his death has left in the intimate circle of his friends, something I trust, will be pardoned to the feelings of the heart.

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"I do not, however, Mr. Speaker, feel it to be a suitable occasion in which to employ or indulge in any studied praise of panegyric upon the public or private virtues of the venerable man whose loss we deplore.

It is true, sir, that early imbued with the sincerest veneration for the character of Mr. Madison, with the profoundest admiration of his talents and the warmest gratitude for his eminent and varied public services, there is no language that I could employ which would exaggerate the deep emotion with which I have been impressed by the melancholy intelligence of his death. And I am sure that it would be equally impossible for me to speak of him in any terms that would depict an individual pre-eminent in all the virtues of a social private life, or one that combined the merits of patriot, statesman, and sage, that would not find a ready and full response in the minds and hearts of all who hear me. But it is not a feeble effort of this kind, such as I could make, nor even by the highest effort of human eloquence, the lofty inspiration of poetry, the storied urn or animated bust, that can rear an appropriate monument to the memory of Mr. Madison, or erect a suitable monument to his fame.

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His appropriate and enduring eulogium is to be found inscribed on those pages of his country's history, which are identified with her honor and glory. It is engraved upon every pillar of that splendid fabric of constitutional liberty under which we live. It is identified with the existence of that glorious union of confederated States which he contributed so essentially to form, and the maintenance and preservation of which, with all its numerous blessings, were the constant objects of his care, during his long, laborious, and useful public life, and of his most earnest and anxious solicitude in the shades of retirement.

And, Mr. Speaker, another and not less decisive and more effecting evidence of his merit and title to public gratitude, will be found in the deep grief with which his loss will be deplored by every man in this nation as a great national calamity. I offer the resolution which I now send to the chair.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the event of the decease of Mr. Madison, just announced by the President of the United States to this House.

The resolution having been read—
Mr. Adams rose, and addressed the Speaker. By the general sense of the House, (said he,) it is with perfect propriety that the delegation from the Commonwealth of Virginia have taken the

seat in the chamber of Congress, to participate in the national mourning for the death of the noble and patriotic statesman, and of the great national bereavement, my mind recurs too fondly to the charm his death has left in the intimate circle of his friends, something I trust, will be pardoned to the feelings of the heart.

It is my melancholy satisfaction to have received, in all probability, the last letter ever signed by his hand. It bears date only six days before his death, and furnishes, in its contents, a striking illustration of that amiable benevolence, and scrupulous regard to the feelings of others, which formed so prominent a trait in his character. In that letter, which is now before me, he spoke of his feeble health, and his trembling and unsteady signature, so much in contrast with the usual firmness and regularity of his writing, bore a graphic and melancholy intimation of his approaching end. Still I trusted that his light might hold out to the 4th of July, that he might be restored on that glorious anniversary to an immortal companionship with those great men and patriots with whom he had been intimately connected in life, and whose coincident deaths, on the birthday of the nation's freedom, had imparted to that day, if possible, an additional and mysterious illustration. But it has been ordered otherwise. His career has been closed at an epoch, which forty-nine years ago, witnessed his most efficient labors in the illustrious assembly which laid the foundations of our present system of government, and will thus, by the remembrance of his death, as well as by the services of his life, more closely associate him with that great work, which is at once the source and the guaranty of his country's happiness and glory.

What honors, Mr. President, are there, by which we can do justice to a character which history will hold up to future ages as a model of public and private virtue, not surpassed by the brightest examples in ancient or modern times? Sir, there are none. Still it is proper that, as representatives of the American People, we should show, by some suitable manifestations, how sincerely and deeply we participate in the universal feeling of grief on this mournful occasion, and I move you, therefore, the following resolution: (See the proceedings of the House.)

social intercourse of its members, given to me the strongest assurance that I may confidently rely on their kindness and support. I earnestly request honorable Senators to make proper allowance for the errors into which I may occasionally fall, and to aid me in correcting them.

From Mr. Preston moved the Senate to take up the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the subject of Texas; and

After some debate, in which Messrs. Preston, Clay, Webster, Walker, Buchanan, Calhoun, Niles, Southard, and Benton, took part, the yeas and nays on the resolution were ordered, and the question being taken, was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benton, Black, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Culbert, Davis, Ewing, of Illinois, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hendricks, Kent, King, of Ala., King, of Georgia, Leigh, Linn, Mangum, Moore, Nicholas, Niles, Pugh, Porter, Preston, Rice, Robbins, Robinson, Rogers, Southard, Smith, Talmadge, Tomlinson, Walker, Wall, Webster, White, Wright—33.

So the resolution was unanimously adopted.

A Bill, granting to Mrs. Madison the privilege of franking during her life, was passed.

HOUSE.—*Indian Frauds and Hostilities.*—Mr. Lewis said he held in his hand a most extraordinary and interesting document in relation to events connected with the Creek war. He sent it to the Chair to be read, and stated that he should offer a resolution on the subject which, he hoped, would lead to no debate.

[The memorial which was read is from the citizens of Georgia and Eastern Alabama, and represents that the Indian hostilities in which the people of that country are involved were caused by individuals jointly associated under the name of Land companies, whose proceedings and contracts were of the most notorious character. The memorialists ask Congress to institute an investigation into the circumstances which, as they represent, will not fail to exhibit a state of facts of the most revolting character. They intimate that the press of that country is entirely under the control of these heartless agitators, and that, through bribery and corruption, all the channels of information to the public and to the Government on this subject are closed.]

Mr. Lewis then offered a resolution, which was read; and, after some debate, was amended and passed as follows:

Resolved, That the memorial of certain citizens of Alabama and Georgia, respecting alleged frauds in the purchase of the reservations of the Creek Indians, and the causes of their present hostilities, be referred to the President of the United States, and that he be requested to cause such measures to be taken for investigating these transactions, and for the prosecution of the persons engaged in them who may have been guilty of any breaches of the laws, as may appear to be proper, and within the power of the Executive.

Saturday, July 2.

SENATE.—The Senate spent some time, in Committee of the Whole, in the consideration of private Bills; and, after taking a recess, took up

The Bill making appropriations for certain harbors, &c.; and, after being amended, was passed.

At half past 11, P. M., the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Bill for the reorganization of the Post Office Department.

Much more business would probably have been transacted, but for an unpleasant occurrence, which involved a question of a violation of order by a member of the House, and which, after debate, ended in a unanimous vote of censure of that member.

After passing which, the House adjourned, to meet again at 8 o'clock on Monday.

Monday, July 4.

SENATE.—Mr. Davis submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information at next session, respecting the deportation of persons from Great Britain and other places to this country; also a resolution calling on the War Department for information in relation to improvements of harbors, rivers, &c.

The Senate by unanimous acquiescence after some discussion, agreed that several bills from the House should be signed, notwithstanding the rule prohibiting bills being signed on the last day of the session, the House having suspended its rule to the same effect.

A committee, appointed to wait on the President having reported that the President had no further communication to make, the Senate adjourned sine die.

HOUSE.—Texas.—Mr. Mason, of Va., by consent, made a report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas.

The report was read, and the following resolutions adopted: The 1st by 139 yeas to 20 nays; the 2d by 112 yeas to 20 nays.

1. Resolved, That the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States whenever satisfactory information shall be received that it has in operation a civil government, capable of performing the duties, and fulfilling the obligations, of an independent power.

2. Resolved, That the House of Representatives perceive with satisfaction that the President of the United States has adopted measures to ascertain the political, military, and civil condition of Texas. The committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that he had no further communication to make to the House.

Mr. Calhoun, of Kentucky, addressed the House in regard to the unpleasant circumstances which occurred at the late sitting of the House, and which terminated in a resolution censuring the conduct of his colleague, (Mr. S. Williams;) and stated that his colleague, upon further reflection, wished to disclaim any intention to offer any disrespect to the House or to the honorable chairman of the Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Southard;) and he moved that the vote adopting that resolution be reconsidered.

After some explanations from Messrs. Sutherland, Williams, of Kentucky, and Jarvis, the question was taken and there appeared—yeas 90, nays 24, no quorum voting.

Some further remarks were made by Messrs. Williams, of Kentucky, Parks, Peyton, Mercer, Parker, Lucas, and Hunt, in relation to the subject.

The motion to reconsider was then agreed to without a count, and the resolution censuring the member from Kentucky was rejected.

The House then adjourned, sine die.

A terrible storm was observed at Nantucket a few days ago. The tide rose perpendicularly without any apparent cause; suddenly, about two feet, and as suddenly subsided. There was no wind at the time; there had been no recent storm, and the weather was very mild. During the rapid rise of the water, a thick cloud rose in the northeast, and the wind suddenly shifted from that point to the west, but returned to the old quarter on the sinking of the waters. In the evening there was a moderate shower and lightning.

A good reason, a la Van Buren.—A statesman being asked "why he did not promote merit?" replied "because merit never promoted me."

Latest from Florida.

[From the St. Augustine Herald, July 2.]

We have heard it rumored that the Indians will experience much inconvenience for the want of provisions; this cannot be the case, but on the contrary they are supposed to have abundance to last them for years, it is estimated that they have driven off from Alachua county alone, not less than 15,000 head of cattle, and east of St. Johns river, and South of Jullington Creek, 4 to 5,000 head more, and the Government estimate of cattle owned by the Indians, is 20,000 and a large number of horses.

With regard to bread stuffs they are equally well supplied. They have carried away almost all the corn from the plantations and stored it; and with the extra labor of captured slaves, in addition to their own, they will be enabled to raise an abundance. From the best information we have, their prospects are very promising. The farinaceous roots, from which they prepare a flour similar to Arrow root, are inexhaustible. Add to these, the plunder which they annually gather on the coast, consisting of wrecked property, a considerable portion of which consists of flour. We have been informed that they make an annual journey to the sea coast, after the heavy gales, for the purpose of gathering up the wrecked property and a number of years ago our informant states that they said they had gathered 1300 barrels of flour, besides other articles of provisions at one time.

Capt. Dummett's Company of mounted volunteers, have been out scouting, several days during the past week; they scoured the country from Picolata to Palatka, but saw no fresh Indian signs. They have collected several hundred head of cattle in their excursions, and driven them into town.

A detachment of Capt. Curry's Company accompanied Capt. Dummett in one of the excursions.

Gov. Call has assumed the command of all the forces in the Territory of every description. All other posts for the present will be considered as dependencies on Fort Drane.

We have received, by the above arrival, the following letter from our correspondent at St. Augustine, which furnishes some later intelligence from the seat of war.

St. Augustine, July 8.

"We have heard but little of the Indians since their attack upon Micanopy. An express arrived here on Wednesday last, from Fort Drane, which brings us the intelligence up to the 5th inst. An officer of the army writes to a friend here, that Col. Warren with 50 mounted men, surprised six Indians at Capt. Priest's house, about 9 miles from Micanopy, and killed 5 of them, the sixth made his escape. The Indians were comfortably enacuated in a luxurious manner under mosquito nets. Among the killed was an Indian of bad character, named Billy John, a chief of the band. He begged for quarter very humbly, but it was refused, and he was instantly put to death.

"A letter from Sawannee, Old Town, dated 20th June, states that the plantation of Alex. Watson, Esq., was destroyed by the Indians on the 18th at mid-day. A party of men the day previous had had a skirmish near there, with the enemy—they lost one killed, and about 4 or 5 Indians killed. The latter kept the field. They are augmenting their numbers daily; but whether they are the Creeks or Seminoles is a matter of conjecture. Mr. Watson's loss is between 30 and 40,000 dollars. The Indians obtained about 2,500 pounds of lead at Watson's, the other plantations in the vicinity will be abandoned.

The Creek War.

Augusta, July 12.—The latest intelligence received by us from the seat of war, is as follows.

On the 5th of July, Gen. Scott and staff returned to Columbus. The next day, Gen. Sanford and staff, and a part of the army of Georgia, returned also, all in excellent health, and encamped in the vicinity of Columbus. The army had secured the swamps, searching for the enemy, but without success. The army was to be disbanded and paid off at Columbus, as soon as the rolls could be made out, except a sufficient force to overawe the Indians.

Sixteen hundred Indians started on the 2d July from Fort Mitchell for the Arkansas.

The Governor of Alabama has refused to give up Jim Henry to the Executive of Georgia. The reason for the refusal is, that Jim Henry is a citizen of Alabama, and that he must be tried first by the laws of that State. However, nine Indians, among them the notorious Dave Hardridge, are in jail in Columbus, and will be tried by the laws of Georgia.

With regard to the Indians escaping to Florida, we copy the following information from the Columbus Sentinel of last Friday.

We have at length received some definite information from Cds. Bell and Holmes, who were in pursuit of the runaway Indians. Gen. Scott received this morning (Wednesday) an express from Col. Bell, a copy of which we have obtained, and publish for the information of the public. Gen. Scott has ordered immediately to the scene of action, the Columbus Guards, under Capt. Urquhart; Cadet Riflemen, Capt. Evans; the Artillery, Capt. Lawton; and by the earnest solicitation of the Muscogee Blues, Maj. Hoize, who has the command of the whole, has consented to let them have a chance in the expedition. They have left

on board the steamer Melomora and Rind-deer; Easter Chatta's look out.

HEAD QUARTERS, NEAR Chickahatchee Swamp, Baker County, Ga.

Sir—In obedience to orders, I have pursued the Indians to this place, where I find them encompassed in a swamp, said to be 25 miles long, and varying from one to four in width. At 12 o'clock, A. M. the 1st inst., I learned that the Indians were encamped within four miles of this place, but was unable to reach them short of sixteen miles march.

On yesterday about 10 o'clock, A. M. I made an attack upon the enemy, succeeded in driving them from their camp, with the loss of nine that were left dead, and from the signs of blood, I suppose 20 or 30 killed and wounded. The Indians fled precipitately in every direction, but I was unable to pursue them in consequence of the denseness of the bushes through which they retreated, the exhaustion of our men, and the state of our wounded, having seven of them, and two I fear mortally. I think there is no doubt that the Indians are still in the swamp, and from the most intelligent persons here, I am induced to believe they design remaining. We need one hundred friendly Indians, commanded by Paddy Carr, to pursue the Indians and ferret them out, and shall be gratified to receive them as early as practicable. In consequence of the incessant rains we have had, and having fought in water, we need 3000 cartridges. In the meantime, I may take the liberty of saying, that the expedition will be brought to a close, and as soon as it is, a full report will be made as early as practicable.

(Signed) THOMAS BEALL, Col. Com. 1st Brig. Mounted Volunteers To Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott.

Latest from Texas.

[From the New-Orleans Bulletin, June 30.]

VELASCO, June 11, 1836.

Sir—The subjoined is a copy of an official report, this morning received, of the proceedings of the Texian army, at La Bahia, alias Goliad.

It will be gratifying to the numerous American friends of those basely slaughtered martyrs of freedom, whose bones have so long bleached on the prairies of Bahia, to learn that the citizen soldiers of Texas have not only greatly avenged their wrongs, but have bestowed upon the fragments of their mortal remains, appropriate funeral honors. Their memories will never perish while Texas shall have a lodgment in history.

Your obedient servant,

DAVID G. BURNET.

BAHIA, June 4, 1836.

On our arrival at this place we found no difficulty in discovering the ground where Fannin and his gallant band were shot, by order of Santa Anna.

Most of their bodies were burned, yet there were many bones and some entire skeletons scattered over the plains for some distance. It had long been determined that as soon as practicable after the arrival of our army here, their remains should be collected and a day set apart for their burial with all the honors of war. Accordingly, on Wednesday, 1st inst., Gen. Rusk issued the following order:

"As a token of respect, as well to the memory of the men who fell here a sacrifice to the treachery and bad faith of our enemy as a duty which we owe to the relations of the unfortunate deceased and ourselves, it is ordered that the skeletons and bones of our murdered countrymen be collected into one place in front of the fort, and buried with all the honors of war.

THOS. J. RUSK, Brig. Gen. Com'g."

The following morning, being Friday, June 3d, the army were paraded within the walls of the Fort at the hour appointed, and at nine o'clock, with arms reversed, the procession moved slowly towards the place of burial.

On reaching the grave, Gen. Rusk delivered a short but feeling and eloquent address.

"Fellow Citizens—In the order of Providence, we are this day called upon to pay the last and office of respect to the remains of the noble and heroic band who, battling for our sacred rights, have fallen beneath the ruthless hand of a tyrant.

"Their chivalrous conduct entitled them to the heartfelt gratitude of the people of Texas. Without any further interest in the country than that which all noble hearts feel at the bare mention of liberty, they rallied to the standard, relinquishing the ease, peace and comfort of their homes—leaving behind them all they held dear, mothers, sisters, daughters, and wives—and subjected themselves to fatigue and privation, and nobly threw themselves between the people of Texas and the legions of Santa Anna. Here, unaided by reinforcements, and far from help and hope, they battled bravely with the minions of a tyrant ten to one.

"Surrounded in the open prairie by this fearful odds, cut off from provisions and even water, they were induced, under the sacred promise of receiving the treatment usual to prisoners of war, to surrender. They were marched back, and for a week treated with the utmost inhumanity and barbarity. They were marched out of yonder Fort, under the pretence of getting provisions, and it was not until the firing of musketry, and the shrieks of the dying, that they were notified of their approaching fate. Some endeavored to make their escape, but were pursued by the ruthless cavalry and most of them cut down with their swords.

"A small number of them now stand by

the grave, a noble remnant of that noble band. Our tribute of respect is due to them. It is due to the mothers, sisters and wives who weep their untimely end, that we should mingle our tears with theirs. In that mass of bones and fragments of bones, many a mother might see her son, many a sister her brother, and many a wife her once beloved and affectionate husband. But we have a consolation yet to offer them. Their murderers sank into death on the plains of San Jacinto, under the appalling words of "Remember La Bahia."

"Many a tender affectionate woman, will remember with fearful eye, La Bahia. But we have another consolation to offer—it is, that while liberty has a habitation and a name, their chivalrous deeds will be handed down upon the bright pages of history. "We can still offer another consolation, Santa Anna, the mock hero, the black hearted murderer, is within our grasp. Yes, and there he must remain, tortured with the keen pangs of a corroding conscience. He must often remember La Bahia. And while the names of those whom he murdered shall soar to the highest pinnacle of fame, his shall sink into the lowest depths of infamy and disgrace."

During the delivery of this address, the General had the undivided attention of the whole army. When he spoke of those martyrs in the cause of liberty, I observed the tear-drops fall from the eye of more than one brave man. At its conclusion, I observed several compress their lips and involuntarily grasp their weapons the more firmly as if the scenes of San Jacinto had not compensated for the brutal murder of their friends at La Bahia. The army then marched back to their quarters.

SAMUEL DEXTER, Aid-de-camp.

A passenger from Galveston, informs us that the Commissioners sent to Matamoros, by the Texian Government, to effect an exchange of prisoners, have been seized and imprisoned. They expect bad treatment, and write from their prison, that an army of 4000 men were at Matamoros, 5000 at San Patricio, and 6000 in the interior. They were to concentrate on the Nueces.—[N. O. Bee, 20th ult.]

Internal Improvement.

From the Western Carolinian.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RAIL-ROAD MEETING.

AT SALISBURY, July 4th, 1836.

Pursuant to public notice, a large number of the citizens of Rowan met at the Courthouse in Salisbury, and organized for business:

On motion of Mr. Fisher, Abel Graham, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and John F. McCorkle, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. Jones moved that certain gentlemen who were present, as he was informed, in the capacity of representatives of the Town of Fayetteville, should be requested to participate in our deliberations; which motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. F. Slater, and Mr. H. C. Jones, were appointed to wait upon these gentlemen, and to inform them of the adoption of the above Resolution, and to introduce them to the meeting; thereupon, Messrs. John Huske, senr., Edward L. Winslow, Edward Wilkings, and Johnson, were introduced and took their seats in the meeting.

On the call of the Chair, H. C. Jones, Esq., expressed the views and purposes of those who had been instrumental in calling this meeting. He urged the great importance of making an outlet for the surplus production of the rich valley of the Yadkin, and the necessity of a vigorous effort to obtain this end. He mentioned the fact, of a large accession to the means of the State by the act of Congress to distribute the Surplus Revenue, and that it seemed to be settled upon by common consent, that this fund would be applied to the Internal Improvement of the State. A new era he thought was about to commence in North Carolina, and thought that we should take timely measures for presenting our claims before the Legislature, in a clear and satisfactory manner. He stated that diverse schemes had been spoken of, but he believed there were only two which had rival claims to our favor. One was a Rail-Road beginning at Raleigh or at some point in their route, between Raleigh and Gaston, and thence to run toward us. The other was a Rail-Road from Fayetteville towards the valleys of the Yadkin and Catawba. He was not prepared to give a preference to either of these plans above the other, but in order to elicit information from the gentlemen from Fayetteville, he went on to state in what particulars it had been said that the Northern route had the advantage. He hoped he would not be understood as even intimating these as his views, but he mentioned these that they might be met by the friends of the Fayetteville scheme.

On the call of several gentlemen, Mr. Winslow proceeded to give a very clear and detailed view of the reasons why we should seek a connexion with Fayetteville: after a very full and able address, he said he would pledge himself and his brother delegates, that Fayetteville would take one hundred thousand dollars of stock in a Rail-Road from that place to the valleys of the Yadkin and Catawba. His individual opinion was that much more would be subscribed than that; but that at least, and that the stock would be such as to insure its speedy acceptance to monied men.

Mr. Fisher, Premising the great satisfaction which he and the rest of his fellow citizens felt at the honor which had been done us by the town of Fayetteville, in sending so respectable a delegation, and the gratification which he derived in particular from the clear, satisfactory, and forcible views of the gentlemen from Fayetteville, admitted that he had come into the meeting rather prepossessed in favor of the Roanoke connexion, but that his previous notions had become a good deal unsettled on hearing the statements and calculations of Mr. Winslow, and from conferences which he had had with the delegation from Fayetteville. He thought we were in want of light to enable us to see our way clearly in this matter, it was very important that we should set our right, perhaps the whole success of our execution depended on the choice we might make between these two projects. He said he responded heartily to the patriotic feeling which had been manifested by the Fayetteville delegates. No North Carolina statesman, with a proper regard for her character and respectability, could wish to have her trade carried to swell the profits and commercial importance of towns beyond her limits. Other circumstances, therefore, being equal, he should unhesitatingly give his preference to a mart within our State. But the primary consideration is, where shall we find the best market? where will the farmer get most for his produce? And whenever that point is clearly settled in favor of one scheme, it must necessarily, also, determine the other. We want information on these subjects, and with a view of obtaining it he proposed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to collect information, and submit views on the subject of constructing a Rail-Road leading from the valleys of the Yadkin and Catawba to some commercial market—that said Committee collect all the facts and statistics practicable to be obtained on the subject, and Report the same together with their views to an adjourned meeting to be held on the 10th day of October next, in the Town of Salisbury.

Resolved, That we feel much gratified for the honor which our Fellow Citizens of Fayetteville have done us in sending a Delegation to this meeting; and though we are unwilling with the facts now before us to decide at this time on any particular route, yet if subsequent developments should prove the route to Fayetteville to be the most eligible, we will rejoice at the result, and be happy to co-operate with our friends in that region in carrying the work into speedy and successful operation.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed the Committee in pursuance of the first resolution:

John Giles, H. C. Jones, C. Fisher, B. Crisge, and F. Slater.

On motion of Col. Robert Macnamara, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the citizens of the adjoining and western Counties, are respectfully invited to co-operate and lend us their aid in forwarding the views of this meeting.

On motion of H. C. Jones,

Resolved, That a special delegation of ten persons be appointed to attend at Raleigh during the next session of the legislature to co-operate with our county members in urging the claims of this section of North Carolina to the practical regard and assistance of that body. Unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint these delegates at his leisure. Adopted.

The meeting then, on motion, adjourned to meet again on Monday the 10th of October.

ABEL GRAHAM, Chairman.

J. F. McCORKLE, Secretary.

Santa Anna.—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from an officer in the Texian Naval Service, to a gentleman in this city, dated the 14th ult. "We had Santa Anna on board of our vessel, the *Invincible*, intending to take him, by order of the President and Council, to Vera Cruz, but to my satisfaction the citizens of Velasco, with others, came on board and took him off, determined not to let him go."—Chas. Courier.

Texian Flag.—The Texian Flag, is a plain red ground, with a single white Star, of five points, and between the points the letters TEXAS.

The Texian Flower.—It is said a young lady of New Orleans, presented Gen. Houston with a *Hyacinth*, in allusion to the battle of San Jacinto, (*Jacinto* is the Spanish for *Hyacinth*.)

A party of Venerables.—A couple lately celebrated the 50th anniversary of their wedding at Paris. Their united ages was 150. Of the 110 guests, the youngest was 65; and the person appointed to go thro' the usual ceremony of stealing the brides garter, was 80.

Enigma.—What great thing has Martin Van Buren ever done to the South?—Natchez Courier.

This is considerable of an enigma, to be sure; but we can match it, we guess. What thing, great or small, has Martin Van Buren ever done for the North?—Buffalo Journal.

The fashionable damsels in Philadelphia wear their dresses so tight about their shoulders, that they are obliged to unhook them to sneeze—so says the *Wheeling Times*.

A Groggy Marriage.—At 1 P. M. Mr. Julius Waters, aged 10, Rosina Whiskey, aged 54. The receipt for grog—fresh water and key!

Charlotte:

Friday, July 22, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUSE.

Republican Whig Ticket.
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, Jr. Governor.
HUGH L. WHITE, Jr. President.
JOHN TYLER, Jr. Vice-President.

COUNTY CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
Senators: W. JULIUS ALEXANDER.
WASHINGTON MORRISON.
Commons: Dr. WILLIAM A. ARDREY.
Chas. BOLOMAN REED.

Whig Electoral Ticket!

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|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1st District. | ALFRED WALKER, of Rutherford. |
| 2d " | Col. ANDREW McNEAL, of Wilkes. |
| 3d " | Wm. J. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg. |
| 4th " | JOHN GILES, of Rowan. |
| 5th " | JOHN L. LAMAR, of Rockingham. |
| 6th " | JOHN W. McNEAL, of Guilford. |
| 7th " | Rev. JOHN D. THOMAS, of Cumberland. |
| 8th " | Dr. JAMES B. SMITH, of Orange. |
| 9th " | CHARLES MARY, of Wake. |
| 10th " | Dr. WILLIAM FERRY, of Franklin. |
| 11th " | Wm. W. CHERRY, of Bertie. |
| 12th " | JOHN L. BAILEY, of Forsyth. |
| 13th " | Gen. J. O. K. WILLIAMS, of Beaufort. |
| 14th " | BLAUNT COLEMAN, of Lenoir. |
| 15th " | JEREMIAH FARRALL, of Duplin. |

¶ We intend to present, in a series of articles, our objections to the election of Mr. Van Buren. In doing this, while we shall endeavor to speak in such a way as to give offense to no one, yet our belief in the matter will compel us not to spare the corrupt measures adopted to secure his election.

In the first place, we believe it very important in the present juncture of our affairs, that we should have a Southern President. We do not speak this in a mere sectional spirit; but it will be perceived in looking over the political history of our Country as far as the South has been concerned any thing from the Government. While millions have been spent in making internal improvements in the North and West, the Southern politicians have been constitutionally opposed to appropriations for such purposes, and, of course, the South has received no benefit from them. When Missouri applied for admission into the Union, the South asked but to be let alone in pursuing their own course, and it was only after a long contest she succeeded in getting clear of Northern restrictions. On the subject of the Tariff, all the South wished for after the national debt was in the way of being paid off, was unrestricted trade, at least so far as was consistent with raising a revenue for the expenditures of an economical government. It was only after a contest which nearly ended in blood, that she was permitted even to compromise her opinions on this subject. Then it is important to the South, that an individual should be placed in the Presidential Chair, who will be led by every feeling, as well of interest as birth, to sustain this policy of the South. Have we any reason to suppose Mr. Van Buren such an individual? On the contrary, whenever during his political life, he has come in conflict with the prevailing policy of the South, he has gone forward as he has to the Presidential Office, his acts have always been tempered with some apology, calculated if possible to soothe the South. In 1812, the South, as well as the Republican party generally, elected Mr. Madison, a Southern man. President. In this they were opposed by Mr. Van Buren, who connected himself with the Federalists of New York, and voted for and sustained De Witt Clinton in opposition to Mr. Madison. We do not know that Mr. Van Buren gave his vote as a Federalist, but he voted with them, and voted against the favorite candidate of the South; this is his first political act evidencing the principle upon which he has always acted,—opposition to Southern Interests!!!

When Missouri applied for admission into the Union, Mr. Van Buren was a representative in the Legislature of New York, and then voted to instruct Mr. King, the Senator in Congress from that State, to vote against the admission, unless with the restriction that slavery should be abolished within her limits. The Tariff excepted, never so any subject were the Southern people so much excited, as on this—her members of Congress shook the capital with their eloquent appeals—her press teemed with denunciatory articles, and a dissolution of the Union was feared. Yet Mr. Butler, the Attorney General of the United States, in attempting to excuse this vote of Mr. Van Buren says, although it may be considered the expression of Mr. Van Buren's opinion at the time, yet it passed without discussion. Yes, Mr. Van Buren's opinions were so fixed on the subject, that it needed no discussion to enlighten them. The truth is, that on that occasion he voted in perfect consistency with the opinion he has always held in relation to Slavery, and it is rather singular that otherwise, that his apologist should attempt to excuse Mr. Van Buren's vote on a subject which was likely to shake the Union to its centre, to the want of discussion or consideration. The vote was given no doubt upon due deliberation; but it was given without its relation to his being a candidate for the Presidential Chair, or his might have been more cautious, and by hook or by crook, made some attempt to conciliate Southern votes. We look upon this vote as the true expression of Mr. Van Buren's opinion on the subject, it being in perfect coincidence with the principles of those among whom he has been raised and educated. On this subject we warn the South to let there be no doubt, let us have a man, if possible, who not only agrees with us, but who is like Caesar's wife, above all suspicion, otherwise we are going to the Abolitionists ground to stand upon, from which, with the lever of public opinion, they may overturn the Government.

(To be continued.)

RICH AND POOR.

Among the schemes resorted to by the Van Buren men, is an attempt to excite the poor against the rich. It reminds us very much of the fable wherein the belly and head enter into a grave contest to determine the relative advantages of each to the body. In all well regulated societies there will be poor and rich people—from our very constitution it must be so; and he who attempts to excite one against the other, is either finding fault with the laws of his Creator, or, for his own selfish ends, is appealing to the worst prejudices of our nature, by the exercise of which, we violate one of the most important of the commandments—'Wealth is only blameworthy when it is used as a means of oppression, or when we indulge our avaricious feelings too much in its acquisition. So far from its mere possession being considered an offense in any individual, it is the boast of our laws that the relative wealth of a person depends almost entirely on his own enterprise and industry. It is in the exercise of these qualities, a man acquires wealth, and is directed to use it in the promotion of his country's good; it should be a cause of praise instead of blame. It becomes very important then, in a political point of view, for the people who are always more interested in the welfare of their country than mere politicians, to

inquire whether these appeals to the poor against the rich, are made in sincerity of heart. For this purpose it is a very good rule to institute the inquiry, whether the person who makes them has been tried upon the principle he wishes to inculcate—is he poor himself? If so, his poverty has been caused by untimely or vicious propensities? Has he avoided the acquisition of wealth? If he has not, has he been avaricious and over-rearing in his acquisition? Let the people apply these tests to every man whom they hear ranting about poor and rich, appealing to the prejudices of one against the other, and if his practice does not square with his prompt, he is assured he has some selfish end in view; he is neither sincere nor honest, and his own ends accomplished, the welfare of the people neither occupies his thoughts nor is the object of his action. Beware of such a man as a well in sheep's clothing. These remarks have been called forth by reading the proceedings of a leading Van Buren meeting in this State, when this subject is more than once alluded to, and the terms wealth and poverty were more than once bandied, yet the prevailing officer of that meeting, as we understand, is among the wealthiest men in our State, is one of the very class so much deprecated—'a bank stockholder'—and there is no man who would go further in wrenching the earnings of a poor man from him to increase his own pampered wealth. We observed it announced the other day in a New York paper, that Mr. Van Buren himself had sold half of a certain property to Mr. Butler, the Attorney General of the United States, for \$250,000—his ride in a splendid English built coach, and yet he is the man chosen to be elected President of the United States, by exciting the natural prejudices of the poor against the rich. We can only express our contempt of such a proceeding in one single word—it is all humbuggery!

¶ The true cause.—It will be recollected by our readers, that most of the Van Buren men in Congress were opposed to the distribution of the Surplus Revenue among the States. The question will naturally arise, Why was this so? when to every appearance the States they represented were to be so materially benefited by its passage. The true reason no doubt is, that they were governed in most instances by selfish motives—some of them had obtained accommodations from the 'Pet Banks' for the purpose of speculating in the public lands, and they preferred seeing the money left in the hands of these banks, where they could be accommodated again if need be, than distributed among the people. It appears also from the following extract of a letter copied from the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, that Mr. Van Buren is interested in land speculation. Will not this account for his opposition to the Distribution Bill? But to the extract:

'I saw a respectable gentleman, one whose word cannot be doubted, who said that he visited Arkansas last fall, and he told me that he had seen a constitution which was called "The Constitution of the American Company," and that Martin was a member, with a capital of 1,000,000 dollars; the object of which was, to speculate in the public lands. That there is such a company there, is no doubt, and that Van Buren is a member is also true. I think it would be well enough for the people to inquire, where the money comes from. Was it borrowed from the pet banks? Is that the reason why Van Buren and his friends in Congress, are opposed to the distribution of the money arising from the sales of the public lands among the States according to their representation in Congress? If it is denied that there is such a company, and that Van Buren is a member, I am prepared with proof to prove it.

I am, dear sir, yours Respectfully,

¶ The Knoxville Convention.—We understand, that according to previous arrangement, this Convention assembled on the 4th inst. Col. Williams, of Tennessee, was requested to take the Chair. After the enrollment of the names of the delegates from the different States, Gen. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, nominated Gen. R. Y. Hayne, President, which passed unanimously. The Convention, we learn, has settled definitely upon the valley of the French Broad, as the proper location for the Charleston, Louisville, and Cincinnati Rail Road. We shall lay the proceedings early before our readers. 300 delegates attended the first day.

¶ The Correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes:

'It is confidently stated here, that Gen. Jackson has determined, soon after the close of the session, to leave this city for the Hermitage; and in the event of nothing being done by Gen. Scott, which will secure the subjugation of the Indians, that the President will open the next campaign in person, with a determination to carry on the war according to his own views, and in his accustomed manner. I believe there is some truth in this report. It is said that an effective movement is expected to be made on the Indians next week, by Gen. Scott, and that a sanguine hope is entertained that this campaign will finish the war.'

¶ The Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette writes:

'It is understood that when the President's term shall be over, and he looks forward to the termination of it with considerable satisfaction, saying that he is weary of his situation, he intends to follow the example of Mr. Adams, to offer himself for election as representative, and, if successful, become the leader of the administration party in Congress, taking it for granted that Mr. Van Buren will be President. This would be one of the most curious incidents in the history of our country.'

¶ The Secretary of the Treasury has issued his Circular to the Receivers of Public Money, prohibiting the reception of any thing but Gold and Silver, in payment for public lands, in any quantity over three hundred and twenty acres. Actual settlers receive the same accommodation as heretofore. This will put a stop in a great degree to speculations in the public lands.

¶ Col. Fannin still alive.—The Pensacola Gazette states, on the authority of Capt. Trevaun of the Texas army, who passed thro' that place on his way to South Carolina, that Col. Fannin is yet alive. He was preserved with a physician of his own force, and is still a prisoner with the Mexicans.

¶ Beet this who can!—A gentleman of this County has sent us, for the examination of the public, two heads of Oats of the Ruffe kind, raised by him this Spring, each of which measures over fifteen inches in length, and contains upwards of 200 grains on each head. The stalks were upwards of 5 feet in length. He says he challenges any of his brother Farmers to beat them.

¶ Gen. Scott has surrendered the command of the Creek War to Gen. Jaeger.

¶ The Richmond Whig of the 6th inst., states that counterfeit half dollars, well executed, were in circulation in that city.

¶ A friend informs us that the Van Buren men have accepted the proposition of Mr. Giles, to discuss, before the people of this County, at the July Court, (next week) the relative claims of Judge White and Mr. Van Buren to the support of the South. We are truly rejoiced at this—for should the discussion take place, we have every reason to believe that our cause will be materially benefited. We fear the Van Buren men will not stand to the task!

¶ Ventriiloquism.—On Friday evening last we attended an exhibition of this very rare faculty, by Mr. Kenworthy. The performance of this gentleman was so highly spoken of in other places, that a very respectable audience assembled to witness the exhibition, and we believe they were highly delighted. On Saturday evening he performed again, and to a very crowded house.

¶ The following toasts, drank at the celebration in Steel Creek, on the 4th inst., were handed in too late for an insertion last week:

By John M. Potts. The Constitution of the United States—purchased with blood, perfect with wisdom—may it never be sold for money, nor fooled away through folly.

By Leroy Stowe. The 4th of March 1837. We will form a new era in the history of the Constitution by abolishing Abolitionism—by demolishing Van Burenism to the West and South-west—keep up the White flag until the victory is won and all will be well.

By John M. Potts. Bank-Whigs, Nullifiers, and Northern Abolitionists—may they speedily see the error of their way—our deserters return to the camp—they will be forgiven and received as the Prodigal Son.

By Joseph M'Rum. Success to the contemplated Rail-Road over the Blue Ridge.

By Stephen M'Rum. If on this ground we meet again, May present harmony remain. But if the like we never see, Let not the day forgotten be.

By Joseph M'Rum. The United States of America—once under the British crown, but on the 4th of July threw it off and declared herself a free and independent nation.

¶ The following is a list of the names of the Trustees of Davidson College, viz: Rev. John Robinson, D. D., President of the Board, Rev. Walter S. Pharr, Rev. Jas. Williamson, Rev. A. J. Leavenworth, Rev. B. H. Morrison, Rev. J. M. H. Adams, Gen. Ephraim Davidson, Dr. Jos. W. Ross, Dr. M. W. Alexander, Dr. A. F. Alexander, Dr. Cyrus Hunter, Dr. D. C. McNamee, Robert Burton, Thos. L. Cowan, Wm. L. Davidson, Jas. D. Graham, Adolphus Erwin, Wm. B. Wood, Sam'l. Davidson, David A. Caldwell, Wm. B. Rutherford, James Osborne, Charles L. Torrence, and Charles W. Harris, Esq.

¶ Post-Office Affairs.—From the Globe, of the 8th inst., we learn that a Post-Office has been established in Lincoln County, called Long Creek Shoals, of which J. H. White is appointed Postmaster; Also, a Post-Office in Mecklenburg County, called Union, and John Blount Postmaster; Also, a Post-Office in Franklin County, called Security, and Archibald H. Davis appointed Postmaster; Also, a Post-Office in Burke County, called Dressing Creek, and Philip Warlick appointed Postmaster; James T. Johnson has been appointed Postmaster at Morven, Anson Co., N. C.

¶ The President left Washington City, on the 11th inst., upon a visit to his residence in Tennessee. He is not expected to return before October.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Printer: I am not used to writing for print nor yet am I scholar good enough to bring my views before the public in a correct form; yet still I will try and make known my views on a subject that interests us all in this village, viz: The misconduct of our Charlotte Postmaster—the faults are grievous for citizens of the village, but more particularly for those who reside in the country. I understand the Postmaster has advertised that his office will be open on Sunday morning from 7 until 8 o'clock—now this notice I know to be violated in several instances and on last Sunday morning I knew of a few respectable individuals who sent to the Postoffice at a quarter past 7 and found the office shut, and who returned again at 5 minutes after 8 when the Deputy Postmaster said he would not go in to the store to deliver letters as it was after 8 o'clock. Mr. Printer, this is one of our grievances—and if you want any more, you can have them forthwith.

Yours, &c.
A CITIZEN AND SUBSCRIBER.
Charlotte, July 14, 1836.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Pursuant to notice given in the Charlotte Journal of the 8th inst., a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of this place was held in the Courthouse on the evening of the 14th inst., for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation of the Henry Taylaid on them, by the Commissioners of the Town the present year. Alexander Graham, Esq., was duly appointed Chairman, and H. D. W. Alexander, Secretary.—Sam'l. McCombs, Esq., arose and addressed the Chair in a few appropriate and pithy remarks, setting forth the object of the meeting; after which the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissioners be requested to defer the collection of the Taxes for the present year and refund whatever has been paid, as we understand there will be upwards of One Thousand Dollars in the Treasury after paying all debts and appropriations.

Resolved, That Nathan Brown, Peter E. Saunier and Isaac Spencer, constitute a Committee to draw up a Petition, praying the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to repeal all laws, relative to the incorporation of the Town of Charlotte, and to be handed by them to the Citizens for their approbation and signatures; and when such petition is signed, for them to hand it over to our Representatives, whoever they may be, requesting them to use their exertions for the passage of the same.

Resolved, That the above named Committee call on the Commissioners of the

Town and inform them of the proceedings of this meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Charlotte Journal.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Ch'mn.
H. D. W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

¶ Thoughts upon the application of the Deposites in our Treasury.—The investment of so large a sum of money as is likely to come into our State Treasury from the revenue of the U. S. States, naturally raises an enquiry as to the manner of its application to the best advantage for the State. We take it for granted, as it is not our money in absolute right, but may by the very terms of the deposit, be recalled at some future day, that our General Assembly will take care to use it in such a manner as to be able to come at the amount in the event of a recaller by the depositing party; at least, that the interest of 5 per cent. may be arrived at whenever a draw is made, for that is all the State is likely to pay even after such a call, unless she chooses to pay off the principal. To the end therefore, of meeting such a requisition, it would be prudent for the State so to invest the amount, as at any time to command the interest, and at the same time to improve her internal condition. Experience has proved that Rail Road undertakings are as certain to be profitable as any other. In fact there is no thirty miles of such work in the United States but whose stock is above par: in one instance, in our own State, the case of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, it rose to 1 per cent. above par before a grade had been struck in the ground or a rock broken. We have many routes in North Carolina equally inviting with this, and it too many are not undertaken at once, no doubt but this money can be made, not only to yield 5 per cent., but make a permanent revenue to the State in all time to come. We do not mean that the State shall undertake such works entirely by itself. It is well known that individual interest is the best security that such work will be conducted prudently; we, therefore, would leave the conduct and management of these undertakings to individuals, while the State should participate largely in the stock, say, to the extent of two fifths or one third. But individuals in this country want capital, and the terms of credit are so rigid here, that it is impossible for them to command it. Many have valuable property, but cannot command funds. As the State will have a large sum for disposal, we suggest that the State shall lend a portion of this money to subscribers in stock on such terms as may seem reasonable, to be refunded out of the profits of the work as they may accrue, or sooner, if the officer of the U. S. Treasury should call for it. For such loan the State may take a pledge of the stock, with collateral freehold security for any possible difference between the value of the stock and the amount borrowed. This security might be made in such a way as to remove the lien in certain contingencies of the stock itself becoming ample, and thus make the inconvenience light on the pledger. It might also be provided that such pledging should not deprive the owner of any political advantage or civil right that pertains to a freehold estate. Thus the State might put out its money in a profitable and safe way—the internal resources of the country be multiplied and the farmer have a profitable stock with his real property doubled in value: besides the inestimable advantage of a good market for his produce: now all this could be done without risk for the safety of the money loaned, and in all probability without the stockholder being called on to pay one dollar out of his pocket before the Rail Road could go into profitable operation.—Then he would always be able from such proceeds, to meet any demand that the General Government might make on the State.

All that seems necessary to the complete success of this scheme is for the Legislature to take care not to go too deep into schemes of doubtful propriety, and not to fritter away the amount on a multiplicity of undertakings. By applying it in sufficient sums to carry through a few important undertakings, it may soon return in the shape of tolls and interest, and thus again be ready to be applied to other schemes of improvement in endless succession; but if it is doled out in dribbles, in all probability it will be productive of little good. We know something of Legislatures—we know the great eagerness of members to get some place for their constituents, no matter how ill suited to their wants and injurious to their general interests—it is the same weak, but amiable feeling, that prompts the father to stuff his pockets with gingerbread for his feeble urchin, which in the end may endanger his life, or carry his old lady a new calico frock in the dead of winter: we very much fear that such a foolish policy may be adopted by our Legislators. We ought to remember that in all probability these distributions will be continued for years, and that every part of the State that has claims will be successfully accommodated, if they will have a little patience. As much as we wish the valley of the Yadkin to come in for a share of the advantage that this fund will yield, and as magnificent as we think the prospects held out, we would nevertheless, far rather see it postponed in her participation for several years, than that this sum should be cut up into small and inefficient moieties. We have merely thrown out these crude hints for the reflection of those who have bestowed more thought, and have more experience than ourselves: we are satisfied that some such policy must be pursued to make this money what it may become, a blessing to the State.—Car, Watchman.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Raleigh Register, dated Ashboro', Randolph County, July 5, 1836.

Messrs. GALE & SON: I proceed to inform you of the delays of the Van Buren Meeting held at this place. Agreeably to a long previous notice to the Counties composing this District, the Delegates met on the 1st instant to appoint an Elector to run on the Van Buren Ticket, and lo! when they appeared, there was one from Chatham, to wit, John Abston, Jr. and three from Guilford, to wit, John M. Dick, Esq., one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in this State, Doct. B. Adams and John Gordon; but not one Van Buren man appeared from this County. The above named four proceeded to nominate Jonathan Parker, of Guilford, as the Elector for this District, as I am informed; and I am the more astonished at it, for Mr. Parker was always opposed to Jackson. But the reason, I think, that Mr. Parker was nominated the Elector, is, that the Counties of Guilford, Chatham and Randolph, have a great many people called Quakers, and the object was to get their votes. One of the delegates from Guilford, Mr. Gordon, while in Ashboro', was asked his reason for going for Van Buren? He promptly answered, because VAN BUREN WAS GOING FOR FREEDOM.

Bank of Camden.—We congratulate our citizens generally, and particularly our Cotton growing neighbors, on the certainty of the establishment of this institution. Its influence had already been felt, so much so, that town property has been sold, risen from 15 to 30 per cent within a few weeks, and if we may judge from the growing appearance of some of our Mercantile Houses on Broad-street, it is likewise certain that our merchants will be supplied the ensuing season

with as large an assortment of Iran' new goods as they will be with Iran' new money. We therefore earnestly solicit our Cotton growing friends to look well to their interest, and give our merchants an early opportunity of proving to them what now can be done in Camden.—Journal.

In pursuance of an act of Congress just passed, the General Post-Office is undergoing re-organization. A number of the Clerks are said to have been dismissed, and some to have been promoted. So soon as the re-organization is complete, we suppose it will be officially announced. We are not disposed to complain beforehand; but, if all we hear be true, some of the removals are cases of great hardship.—Nat. Int.

Cotton Crop.—The Mobile Advertiser, of June 23, says: "We are assured by planters residing along on the Alabama river, in this State, that so great have been the rains and freshets, that more than half crops can be raised this season, let the remainder be as propitious as it may."

Distinguished Benevolence.—Mr. J. J. Roberts, of Kentucky, has conveyed his whole estate of \$30,000 to trustees for the benefit of the Baptist Mission to China, and is about to sail himself as a missionary to that country.

Valuable Cargo.—The Brig B. Mueck, which arrived yesterday in 77 days from Valparaiso, brought a cargo valued at over \$400,000, among which is about \$210,000 in specie and bullion, and 200 tons copper.—(Philad. Herald.)

Lynching.—An abolitionist, calling himself the Rev. Aaron W. Kitchell, from New Jersey, was lynched at Hillsborough, Gen., on the 8th inst. He was first rode round the village on a rail, then had his head shaved, and a covering of tar and feathers applied, then took another ride, and was finally ordered to leave the State within ten days. The whole was done by a committee appointed by a town meeting.

Gold.—The New York Mercantile Advertiser of June 2, says:—"The Sampson, which arrived at this port from London on Saturday, brought out £80,000 sterling in sovereigns; 50,000 for the Bank of America, 30,000 for J. L. & S. Josephs & Co."

EPISCOPAL NOTICE.

Bishop Ives is expected to visit this, and some of the neighboring counties, during the last week of the present month, and the first and second weeks of the next.

At St. Luke's, Salisbury (perhaps) the 24th, certainly 27th inst. At Christ Church, Rowan the 29th and 31st. At Beattie's Ford the middle of the first week in August. In Burke the week following.

Another Revolutionary Hero—Married.—Married, in Georgia, by John McGehee, Esq., Mr. DAVID HODGE, aged one hundred two years and two months, to Miss ELIZABETH RILEY, aged forty years, both of Columbia County, State of Georgia. Mr. Hodge was at Braddock's defeat, and served throughout the whole period of the Revolutionary War.—Washington News.

DIED.
In this County, on the 24th ultimo, Mrs. DICEY GRIFFIN, consort of Richard Griffin, in the 71st year of her age. She has left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her sudden death.
In Salisbury, on Friday 15th inst., Mrs. SARAH HENDERSON, relict of the late Hon. A. Henderson, aged 67 years.
Near Morganton in Burke county, a few days ago ROBERT KINCAID, an aged and highly respectable citizen. He was a soldier of the revolution and distinguished for his bravery and activity.

Postponement.

THE meeting of the Stockholders of the Franklin Gold Mining Company is postponed until the 1st Monday in August next.
GOULD HOYT, Agent.
July 20th, 1836.

Davidson College.

THE Trustees of the Davidson Manual Labor College, will meet again according to adjournment, on Wednesday the 3d of August, at the College site, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. As there will be important business before the Board, it is desirable that there should be a full meeting.
CHARLES W. HARRIS, Secretary of the Board.

To Journeymen Coachmakers.

THE Subscriber is in want of Workmen at the above Business. To such as are good workmen, constant employment and good wages will be given.
THOS. COBBES.
Raleigh, July 14, 1836.

NOTICE.
A SUPPLY of fresh Chloride of Lime for Sale.
R. A. WALLACE.
July 11, 1836.

DR. J. LEE

ACKNOWLEDGES the hospitality of the citizens of Charlotte, and informs them that he will again pass through their Town on the 25th inst. He will stop at Dr. Boyd's long enough to attend to any application made previous to that time.
July 10, 1836. 302 2w

BEEF! BEEF!!

Competition is the life of Trade.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his former customers in Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has been for six weeks past, and is now furnishing the Charlotte Market with good fresh Beef, and expects to do so throughout this season, as he has done heretofore on every Tuesday and Friday morning. He therefore flatters himself, if health permits, that he will be as punctual as formerly, and therefore solicits the continuance and patronage of his former friends, &c.
July 11, 1836. ISAAC CAMPBELL.

THE JOURNAL.

LOOK AT THIS!

MR. WILLIAM CLAIBORNE, about the year 1816 or 1817, removed from the County of Amelia, in the State of Virginia, and settled in some part of North Carolina; since which time, his friends have not heard from him or been able to ascertain the place of his residence. A Legacy bequeathed to him by his Wife's Father, **JOHN BAGBY**, will become payable the 1st of January 1837, and the undersigned Executor of the Estate is anxious that he should come forward and receive it; and that he, in the mean time, do advise the undersigned of the place of his residence. If Mr. Claiborne is dead, or has removed from Carolina, his surviving relations or any other persons who can give any information concerning him, or his whereabouts, will confer a favor on the undersigned, by communicating such information by letter directed to him at Kanawha Courthouse, Virginia.

THOS. MATTHEWS, Ex'or.

June 1st, 1836.

Valuable TOWN Property, FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

I WILL sell, on Tuesday of our August Court, that valuable House and Lots, on Main-street, immediately opposite Dr. Boyd's Hotel. It would be an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store.

The Terms of Sale will be one third cash, and the balance payable in one and two years—the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security.

BEN. COHEN.

July 14, 1836.

ROCKY RIVER

Classical Male Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution inform the community in the adjacent counties, that the first session of the ensuing year commenced on the 4th instant, under the direction of Mr. Graves.

The Trustees take the present opportunity of expressing their high approbation of the devotedness of Mr. McDowell (the former Teacher) to the interests of this Institution, and that under his discipline and instruction, the Academy had flourished beyond their most sanguine expectations. Although Mr. McDowell has left us, yet we congratulate the public in being so very fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Graves. This gentleman comes to us not only as a Graduate of the University of this State, but (privately) recommended by the Faculty of that Institution; and in order that the public may have no doubts of the talents and acquirements of this gentleman, we deem it our duty to state that he received the distinguishing honors of our State College, at the late Commencement.

Mr. G. intends to continue teaching two or more years, and if a young man will commence at the first session, he can be prepared to join the Sophomore Class in almost any of the Colleges in the U. States. Here will also be a fine chance for young men to complete their English Education; and the Trustees will endeavor to furnish Globes and Astronomical Apparatus to facilitate their progress.

The usual branches in a Classical and English Education will be taught; and the customary prices for Tuition and Boarding.

CYRUS A. ALEXANDER,

in behalf of the Trustees.

July 7, 1836.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the South West, offers for sale his House and Lot in the Town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and well. I will also sell so much of my household furniture as I shall not need, a few pieces of new cabinet work of first quality, and 10 or 12 sets of new bedsteads, all of which may be seen, and terms known by calling on the subscriber at his residence.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

July 6, 1836.

ATTENTION! RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at McCord's Old Fields, on Thursday the 28th inst., armed and equipped as the Law directs, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By Order,

JOHN HALL,

Captain.

July 11, 1836.

To the Public!

MRS. C. MITCHELL respectfully informs the Citizens of Charlotte and travellers, that she will take in **WASHING** at her residence, two doors East of the Carriage Shop. All articles left will be well washed and ironed, and neatly done up.—She will be responsible for all articles sent. She requests a fair trial—and no charges made if the work is not well done.

July 2, 1836.

BEEF! BEEF!!

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Citizens of Charlotte, and its vicinity, that he will furnish them with a quantity of first rate mountain beef, on every Tuesday and Friday, during the present season, commencing the 25th of July.

June 30, 1836—3011f

For Rent,

THE shop formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Harris, convenient to the Courthouse. Apply to the Subscriber.

June 2.

P. THOMPSON.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of July, 1836.

A—Marcus Alexander, Wm. Addams, 3, Tho. M. Alexander, Heshiah J. Alexander, Miss Mary Alexander, Joseph Azon, Mrs. Margt. Alexander, Maj. Thos. Alexander.

B—Thos. Bell, Miss Anna Berry, Wm. Bapher, Abel Baker, John Barnett, & Co. John M. Buckhampton, Aaron Bryan, Jas. G. Blair, Mrs. Polly Bird, John or Wilson Bird, John Boyes, E. G. Bradley, L. H. Benty, A. R. Briard, Jas. C. Brawley, Nathan Benty.

C—Robert Caldwell, John Cooper, 2, Ellis Chock, 4, John Capps, Oston Cook, Wm. Crickton, 2, Wm. Cathcart, David Cross, Miss Nancy Canady, Wm. Cooper, Bartlett Clark, Mrs. Mary Carruth, A. J. Caldwell.

D—Coh J. H. Davidson, 2, Robt. G. Davis, E. Robt. Erwin, Wm. Elkins, 2, Mrs. Jane Elliot, James Eaglin.

F—Frederick Filer, Isaac Fressure, Joseph H. Foster, Reuben Freeman, Mrs. Liddy Forriand, Solomon Ferguson, 2.

G—Thos. F. Greer, John Greff, Wm. G. Gause, Jonathan Griffith.

H—Chapel M. Harris, 2, James Holyfield, Charles Hethison, Abel Hooks, Kinchen F. Howell, Wm. Harris, John Hannon, Sarah Haynes, John Harper, Richard Hickman.

J—John Jacobs.

K—Miss Catherine Kerr, Wm. Keizer.

L—Samuel Lewis, Wm. or Edward Londra, 2, Joseph Leaphart, Thos. Latimore, David Love.

M—James D. Martin, Daniel Moore, Rev. D. J. McDaniel, Eli McCall, Wilson Montgomery, Hugh McLure, John H. McCoy, Matthew Miller, Samuel Moore, Jas. Marshall, David Montgomery, H. McLeary, Thos. Mason.

N—Wm. or John Northey.

O—Sarah Owens, Rachel Orr, Daniel O'Leary, Nathan Orr.

P—Robert Porter, W. W. Price, Albert Page, 2, Lawrence Parish, Patrick Parker, Wm. Phillips, A. C. Pressley, Overton Pettus.

R—To the Col. of the 6th Regt. 11th Brigade, Sarah S. Robinson, Mr. Robt. 2, John Rowe, 2, Joseph W. Ross, Upton Rodden, Mrs. A. M. Rudisell.

S—John Sloan, Wm. Sundry, Henry Shell, 2, Secretary of the Phalanx Lodge, Mrs. Elizabeth Standley, Wm. Sharp, Moses Stricker, Moses W. Standford, Wm. Segress, Mrs. Susannah Smartt, George S. Sloan, James Stephens.

T—James Thompson, Farnelia Tarlton, Robt. Todd, Thos. J. Tarlton, Adam H. Todd, Isaac Thompson.

W—P. J. Wilson, James Whittier, Miss Amelia D. Wilson, Miss Susan E. Wallace, E. Waterman, Jacob Weiss, Robt. Walker, Wm. Wilson, Daniel Wenta, Westmondard & Peterson.

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

149

10,000 Dollars for 4 Dollars!

THE 9th CLASS of the NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, for 1836, to be drawn on the popular Terminating Figure System, on Saturday the 23d of July, 1836, at Lincolnton.

PRINCIPAL PRIZES.
1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000
1 Prize of 4,000 is 4,000
1 Prize of 3,000 is 3,000
1 Prize of 2,000 is 2,000
6 Prizes of 1,000 is 6,000
9 Prizes of 500 is 4,500
10 Prizes of 300 is 3,000
10 Prizes of 200 is 2,000

Besides many of \$100, \$50, \$30, \$20, &c.

Amounting in all to 150,000.

Whole Tickets \$4, Halves 2, Quarters 1.

A certificate for a package of 10 whole tickets will cost only \$23. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion. To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

WM. H. SPECK'S Office,

Charlotte, N. C.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to me by John Sloan, I will expose to public sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Wednesday the 6th of July next, the said John Sloan's undivided interest in the **Lehon's Gold Mine**. Terms of sale made known on the day.

N. W. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

June 16, 1836.

Postponement.

The Sale of the above property is postponed until the Monday of the July Court.

July 6, 1836.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his valuable plantation, on Rocky River, lying in the fork of the River and Clark's Creek, 9 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus county, containing 200 Acres of as good farming land as the county affords—about 80 Acres cleared. On the premises there are a good frame Dwelling and other necessary out buildings, large Barn and 5 acres of first rate Meadows. Good water convenient to the buildings. This plantation is inferior to none in point of soil and convenience.—Any person wishing to purchase would do well to give me a call, examine the land, and hear the price. Terms made easy.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Also 6 likely Negroes for Sale.

W. F. A.

June 24, 1836.

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, two Milch Cows and a yearling heifer. One a red cow with short horns turned inwards. The other a large cow, red sides, white on the back and under the belly, both marked with a short crop on both ears, a round hole in the right, and a slit in the left. The heifer not marked at all. It is probable that the large cow has a calf by this time—it is supposed they will make towards Hopewell.

Any one who will deliver these cattle to the subscriber in Charlotte, will be liberally rewarded, and any information respecting them will be thankfully received.

July 6, 1836.

F. L. SMITH.

NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a large number of young Negroes from 12 to 30 years of age. The highest prices in CASH will be paid. I can be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel.

GREEN RUIE.

July 1, 1836.

Memory of Washington!

THE Subscriber having been appointed the Agent to receive the contributions of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, towards the erection of the contemplated National Monument to the Memory of Washington, respectfully informs the People of the County that they will be called upon in a short time, either by himself or his authorized deputy, for such sums as they may think proper to subscribe to the object. No individual will be allowed to give more than one dollar on his or her own account, but any smaller sum will be received: heads of families, however, will have the privilege of giving what they please on account of all the members of their households. The names of all the contributors will be carefully registered in a book, which book will be sent to Washington City to be enclosed, with others, in the Monument, to be preserved to future ages.

JOS. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.

June 17, 1836.

A HEAVY STOCK OF

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscriber now has on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, MEDICINES, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

All of which is designed principally for wholesale demands, and will be sold low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers. Merchants in the interior are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock, or send their orders, which shall receive strict attention.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale, or shipment, as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, foot Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 25th, 1836.

E. L. WINSLOW,

WARREN WINSLOW,

NOTT & STARR,

STARK & PEARCE,

YARBROUGH & RAY.

By Mathematics, and with skill,

"We make our customers look genteel."

W. J. Keahey & Co.

HAVING received

from N. York

the latest Spring and

Summer Fashions, in-

form their friends that

they are now ready to

execute all orders in

their line with neat-

ness and despatch.—

They take this opportunity

of returning their grateful acknowl-

edgments for the liberal share of public pa-

tronage with which they have been favored.

They think it not presumption to say, they

are better prepared to give more general sa-

tisfaction than heretofore. To secure con-

fidence, they solicit a fair trial. If mis-

take should ever occur, it is made good by the

cash or a second trial at their own expense.

Charlotte, May, 1836.

94—3m

410 PACKAGES

Of Fresh Goods of the Latest

Importation!

WE are now receiving and opening, a very large and splendid assortment of

American, British, and India

Goods,

purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, for CASH, and also before the late advance. However, our customers will see that our prices are a shade lower for goods, than formerly, (except Sugar.) Our present stock was selected with great care. Below we give the names of a few of our Goods—

Sup. Fine Blue and Black CLOTH.

Sup. do Adelaide (West of England)

Sup. Black French CASSIMERE.

do. Cinnamon Drab. A splendid assortment of

Summer cloth for gentlemen's wear.

Ribbed buckskin Cassimere, assorted colors,

do. Linen Drill, (a new article.)

A fine assortment of Summer VESTINGS.

A tasty selection of fancy goods for ladies.

A splendid amt. of rich fig. Silks, latest style Gros

de Rhine, Col'd. Silk Shalvetta, fine article.

Painted Swiss Musline, very handsome.

A great variety of English and French Painted

Musline, French Calico.

200 pieces of Calico, 24" d. from 10 cts. to 40 cts.

per yard, a variety of new patterns.

A great variety of French Ginghams, assd. cols.

A fine assortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs, made

of sewing Silk, new article.

Linen Hdkk, Long Lawn, large stock of Linens,

Gloves, ass'd, Ladies silk-ribbed Hose, Black do.

Blond Lace Veils, Thread Lace, Inserting Mus-

lin, Edging and Inserting, Plaid Silks for Ladies

Dresses, new style, Ladies' Cravats, ass'd.

We have, also, a fine assortment of J. Tallman's

BOOTS, No. 1, made to order. Ladies' SHOES

made by Israel Robinson, to order, warranted.

BONNETS & HATS,

Young's AXES, best quality.

GROCERIES,

Superior Green Rio Coffee, Porto Rico Sugars,

Wines, Molasses, Salt, Tea, (Imperial, Hyson,

Cunpowder, and Black,) &c.

A good assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Bridle Bits,

Martrigales,

Rifle and Shot Guns, different qualities.

All the above articles we will sell as low as any

other Merchants in town. We wish the people to

call and examine our Stock of Goods.

Also, some prime Bacon.

A liberal discount to those who buy for

CASH.

SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD.

April 1, 1836.

Just received 7,000 pounds Porto Rico

SUGAR, low for Cash.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this

OFFICE.

A Miller Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to hire a hand to attend at a Mill; one of no experience would be preferred. Apply to the Subscriber.

H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, June 23, 1836.

Bacon.

I HAVE still remaining on my hands, a small quantity of BACON. Those wishing to buy had better avail themselves of the present, while cheap and good.

JOHN M. MORRISON.

June 23, 1836.

P. S. Those indebted for Bacon, bought heretofore, are respectfully requested to make payment.

J. M. M.



DYSPEPSIA

AND

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE STOMACHIC ET HEPATICE, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several proximate vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the Spleen and in Jaundice.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS'

Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills, Are the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excrement function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them.